401

THE MERCHANTS IEWELL:

OR,

A new Inuention Arithmeticall, with a plenary Deſcription, and perfect Explanation of a moſt Rare and Admirable TABLE:

Reſoluing with ſpeed and pleaſing facility aboue ten hundred thouſand Queſtions, in either Reduction, Practiſe, or the Golden-Rule.

Forraine Coynes, Meaſures and Weights; as Danske, Dutch, French, Portugall, Spaniſh, are readily reduced to ours, and the price of the one found by the other.

A Catalogue of Wares, with their Meaſures and Weightes Alphabetically digeſted; Perſpicuouſly explaned, for the Seruice of the Great Table.

A Table and Rule for the maintenance of an Armie.

Accede, Lege, Eme.

Come Paſſenger, and read as thou goeſt by
Thou ey'ſt a precious Gemme for thy vſe, buy } it.

Optima Magiſtra exercitatio.
Experientia docebit, non nocebit.

Deuiſed by N. H. *of Exon: in Deuon.*

LONDON,
Printed by AVGVSTINE MATHEVVES.
1628.

THE MERCHANT'S JEWELL:

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the VVorshipfull the Maior, and Magistrates, together with the seuerall Societies of Merchants and Tradesmen *in* Exon, *the renowned Westerne Citie.*

IT is a receiued trueth that the Ignorant are the greatest enemies to Arts, and that the Learned loue the Liberall Sciences: *Arithmeticke* then (one of the seuen) must necessarily affect the expertly literate, trading in any kind of Merchandise. This position is taken from demonstratiue reason, and grounded on the seruiceablenesse of this Art; which numbereth Cash, computateth the worth of Stocke, summeth vp Debts personall or common, their owne or others; leuelleth Accompts by way of charge and discharge, Debitor and Creditor; maketh the most of things by a profitable and al-pleasing augmentation, giueth the parts of things by a concise diminution and distribution, reduceth different denominations to naturall and like dispositions; and (in a word) by commutation of Iustice, assigneth due proportion to each thing propounded. The principall of these, *Reduction*, *Practise*, and the *Golden-Rule*, are with great facility wrought by this Table. In which maturity of yeares producing expertnesse only, no perfection; I am the

more emboldened to perſwade you vnto a deliberate reading and circumſpect vſing of this Worke: The vnderſtanding whereof, by the illumination and effectuall cooperation of the Al-inſpiring eſſence, with a fewe howers practiſe, may perfectly be attayned vnto. If not much knowledge, yet certainely much eaſe here by is gained. You ſhall not (I truſt) meete with errours many, if any; but trace trueth in euery ſteppe: Being ſeruiceable to your Worſhipps, which I deſire, you will (I preſume) vouchſafe the Author ſome reſpect, if not the full fruition of your vnmerited fauours. The acceptance of this prime Worke, ſhall add no ſmall incouragement to communicate the whole body of this Art in certaine exquiſite Tables, neuer publiſhed by any. Thus crauing pardon for my boldneſſe, and calling on the God of all grace, to poure you out a bleſſing of proſperitie in all your enterpriſes and affaires, traffiquings and tradings, forraine and domeſtike, I commend and commit your Worſhips and your worthy Families, to the protection and prouident preſeruation of the vigilant all-ſeeing *Iehouah*.

Your Worſhips deuoted, and in any office or ſeruice of the Lord Ieſus to be commanded.

NICHOLAS HVNT.

To the courteous Reader.

THat of the Heathen Orator, Non solum nobis nati sumus, *Wee are not borne for our selues only, but for the Common-weale and good of our Countrey*; (*reputing no Paradox, but a pathetical Position*) *preuailed so far with mee, that hauing calculated this for priuate Friends, after consultation with some, vpon mature deliberation, I entertained a resolution to imprint the same, for instruction, ease and furtherance of all. Though somewhat of this nature* (*in large and tedious Tables*) *hath heretofore been published, yet it added nothing to the composition, much lesse to the perfection hereof, this being prepared for the Presse, before I euer became superuisor of any their Writings. If varietie of Questions, wrought by this* Table, *in forraine Measures and Weightes, so well as our owne; if brenity and pleasing perspicuity may bee of any repute and estimation; then happily mayest thou* (*courteous Reader*) *thinke well of this, for some natiue and naturall excellency, though* (*in thy iudgement*) *thou neuer giue it supereminency aboue*

others, the Expert by it being eased, the Ignorant informed, the Kingdome advantaged, hereby shall I be encouraged unto further proceedings in matters more mysticall, and speculations more sublime, attending on the Art Arithmeticall. So commending thee (gentle Reader) in the vse hereof, to the Inspiration of the Alone-giuer of all Knowledge and Wisedome, I rest,

Thine, wherein he is his owne,

NICHOLAS HVNT,

Of *Exon* in *Deuon.* and sometime of *Exon* in *Oxon.*

THE

THE MERCHANTS IEWELL:

A ſummary capitulation of the things which may be done, and Rules wrought by this Booke, and the ſubſequen. Table.

1. *Reduction.*

1. OF Money; as firſt, the Pound ſterling is brought into Shillings, Pence and Parts, which is called *Reduction Direct*: and contrariwiſe, Farthings, Halfepence, Pence, Shillings, are brought backe into Pounds, which is termed *Indirect*.

Secondly, forraine Coynes, *Danske*, *Dutch* or *Flemmiſh*, *French*, *Portugall*, *Spaniſh*, are reduced to ours.

2. Of Meaſures, forraine long Meaſures are exactly compared with ours, and the price of the one giuen by the price of the other.

2. *The Rule of Practiſe.*

The price of one giuen in Pounds and parts; as Shillings Pence, *ob. q*; the price of more, or many is found in Pounds, and parts of Pounds, &c.

3. *The Golden Rule.*

The Price of many, giuen in Pounds and parts, (as *s. d. ob. q.*) the price of one is found in Pounds, ſhillings, and parts, &c.

This

This Booke and Table pertinently and profitably ſerueth three ſorts.

1. Teachers of this Art, who may propoſe vnto their Schollers a million of different Queſtions, try the trueth of their operation, or diſcrie in a moment the error, or errors, in working.

2. Purſers, and Stewards may computate their weekely, monthly, quarterly annuall expences, by their quotidian diſburſings.

3. Merchants, Shopkeepers and Tradesmen, of all ſorts, in any Queſtions appertayning to them, and to be wrought by the Rules aforeſaid, may haue due proportion and true reſolution to the one eight part of a penny, or halfe a farthing.

——— ſi quid noniſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti, ſi non; his vtere mecum.
Viue, vale.

A Generall explanation of the Table.

IN the Table, foure things are to be obſerued; Firſt, the Head or top: Secondly, the Columns: Thirdly, the Bulke or body thereof: Fourthly, the Baſe or foote.

1. The Head hath two lines, the firſt proceeds from one Farthing to a Halfepenny, from one *d.* to one *s.* from one *s.* to ten *s.* and euery of theſe diſtinguiſhed by double lines, deſcending from the head to the foote of the Table.

Ouer the ſecond line is *li. s. d. q*; *li.* ſignifieth pounds of mony, *s.* ſhillings, *d.* pence, *q* farthings.

2. The Columnes are foure: The title of the firſt is, the price of One: The title of the ſecond, great Hundreds: Of the third, ſubtile Hundreds: Of the fourth, ſeuerall Denominations.

3. The

3. The Body of the Table (if I may so call it) is a square superficies, consisting of *li. s. d. q*; vnder the regiment of *q*; *ob. d.* and *s.* at the toppe.

4. The Base or foote is diuided into foure lesser squares: The first, is for Reduction of Money: The second, is for the reducing of forraine Measures and Weights to ours, and the Great *C.* to the Subtile, with the *lb.* or *oz.* Troy, to Auerdupois: The third, teacheth the working of the Golden Rule: And the fourth, of the Rule of Practise.

Of the first Columne.

The title hereof is the price of one, of what Denomination so euer, and therefore is placed at the head of the Table: Vnder it, against the fourth Columne, is 1. pinte, which is 1. *lb.* of Troy weight.

Against 3. is *oZ.* Venice or Troy weight: Against 4. is *oZ.* Auerdupois.

To signifie that *lb.* or *oz.* of Troy multiplied by 3. and diuided by 4. will be *lb.* or *oz.* Auerdupois weight: And contrary-wise, *oZ.* or *lb.* Auerdupois weight multiplyed by 4. and deuided by 3. will be *oz.* or *lb.* of Venice or Troy weight: for 3. is the least terme of 12. (the *oz.* in a *lb.* Troy weight) abreuiated, and 4. of the least terme of 16. (the *oz.* in one *lb.* Auerdupois weight) abreuiated.

In a Flemmish Ell (& a Portugall Couada for Wollen) are 12. Neyles of the English Yeard, therefore is the Ell Flemmish against 12. (in the fourth Columne.)

15. Neyles make a Spanish Vare.

19. Neyles a Portugall Vare, for Linnen.

20. Neyles the English Ell, and the long measure of Lyon, and Lisbon.

21. Neyles the French Aulne.

Against 252. (in the fourth Columne) you haue in the first, Pints in a Barrell: (252.) Quarts in a Hogshead, and (252,) Gallons in a Tunne, of full Gage.

So commonly there are (as but 4. Barrells in a Hogshed, so) but 60 Gallons of Beere in a Hogshed, and 240. Gallons in a Tunne.

The reſt neede no explanation. Such as deſire more, let them ſearch the two Tables following; where in the firſt Table, the ſame denominations and others are Alphabetically digeſted, with their numbers adioyned, which afterwards in the ſecond Table are more plainely opened.

Denominations Alphabetically digeſted. with their Numbers adioyned.

Ale { Barrell, 256,128,64 32,4,2. / Firkin, 64. 32, 16, 8. / Kilderkin, 128,64,32, 16,8.

Beere { Barrell,228. 144. 72 36. 4. 2. / Firkin, 72. 36. 18. 9. / Kilderkin, 144 72. 36 18 9.

Butter { Barrell, 224. / Halfe Barrell, 112. / Firkin, 56.

Cheeſe { Eſſex { Cloue, 42. 8. / Weigh, 336. / Suffolke { Cloue, 32. 8. / Weigh, 256.

Hering, Stockfiſh, } 1200. 480. 240. 120. 60. 30. 12.

Furres, 100. 40.

Graine, as *Barley, Beanes, Fetches, Miſcellane, Peaſe, Rye, Oates.*

Buſhell, 80, 64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2.
Combe, 256, 128. 64, 32, 20, 16, 8, 4, 2.
Laſt, 5120, 2560. 1280, 640, 320, 160, 80, 40, 20, 10.
Peck, 320, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2
Quarter, 512, 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 10, 8, 4, 2.
Strike, 128, 64, 40, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2.
A Groſſe, or 12. dozen 144.

Hony.

Barrell, 252, 126, 63.
Hogſhead, 504, 252, 126, 63, 2.
Butt, 1008, 504, 252, 126, 7, 4, 3, 2.
Puncheon, 672, 336, 168, 84, 2.
Rundlet, 144, 72, 36, 18.
Tierce, 336, 168, 84, 42.
Tunne, 2016, 1008, 504, 252, 14, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2.

Iron, 2240, 224, 112, 20.
Lead, 2184, A C. 112.
Leather, 200, 20, 10.

Linnen Cloth.

As $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Ballet of Canuas, 48. 60.
$\frac{1}{2}$ A Ballet of Canuas, 96. 120,
A Ballet of Canuas, 192. 240.
Doulas, and Locrams, 105. 132.
Ozenbriges, 1600.

Engliſh Meaſures of Graine. See Graine.

Pinte, 5120. 512. 256. 128. 64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2.
Quart, 2560. 256. 128. 64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2.
Pottle, 1280. 128. 64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2.
Gallons, 640, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2,

Liquid Meaſures of Honey, Oyle, Wine. See Honey.

Long Meaſures of *England* are the Ell, and Yeard; the Ell of 20. Neyles, and the Yeard of 16. Neyles, which are therefore placed againſt 20. and 16. in the Table.

The Engliſh Yeard and Ell compared.

Neyles,	20.	16.	12.	8.	4.	2.	1.
Yeard, and parts,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$
Ell, and parts,	1.	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{5}$

The Flemmiſh Ell compared with the Engliſh Yeard.

	Aliquot, or euen parts.					Vneuen parts.			
A Flemiſh Ell,	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
Engliſh Neyle,	12.	9.	6.	3.	2.	1.	9.	7.	4.	2.
Fifths of Neyles,							3.	1.	4.	2.

Long Meaſure of *Portugall*, called the *Couada* (for Wollen) is the ſame with a *Flemiſh* Ell, 12. Neyles of our Yeard: Wherefore looke the parts of a *Portugall Couada*, or a *Flemmiſh* Ell at the top of the former Table, amongſt eyther the *Aliquot* or euen parts (beginning $\frac{1}{4}$ and ending with $\frac{1}{12}$) or, among the vneuen parts (beginning with $\frac{4}{5}$ and ending with $\frac{1}{5}$) or among the parts of one fifth, $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$; In the two inferiour Columnes or ſquares, you ſhall finde the parts of our Yeard in Neyles and fifths of Neyles: As $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ell *Flemmiſh*, gines 3. Neyles of our Yeard. $\frac{4}{5}$ *Flemmiſh*, gines 9. Neyle and $\frac{1}{5}$ *Engliſh*.

The Spaniſh Vare, is 15.
Portugall Vare, 19.
Long Meaſure of Paris, 19.
Ell Engliſh, 20.
French Aulne, 21.
} Neyles.

Round Meaſure Engliſh. See Honey, Graine.

Forraigne Meaſures of Corne or Graine, and Salte.

French Meaſure of Grayne, is by the *Boiſeau*, which is 3. Pecks Engliſh.

Portugall Meaſure, is by the *Alquer*, 3. *Alquers* make an Engliſh Buſhell.

Spaniſh Meaſure, is by the *Hanike*, two of which, are 3. Buſhells Engliſh.

In *France*, they haue the common and *Oldron* Meaſure.

The Common Meaſure.

One *Muye*, is 18. Buſhells, 24 *Boiſeaws*.
Two *Muyes*, are 1. Tunne, and 5. Buſhells.
32. *Muyes*, make 1. Hundred, or 768. *Boiſeaws*.

The Oldron Meaſure.

One Hundred, is 20 Tunne, 36 *Muyes*.
In *Portugall*, they vſe the *Alquer* and *Muye*.
One *Muye*, is 60. *Alquers*, or 10. Engliſh Buſhells.
3. *Alquers*, are about halfe an Engliſh Buſhell.
2. *Muyes*, and 15. *Alquers*, make an Engliſh Tunne.
In *Spaine*, 1. *Key* is 12. *Hanicks*. 2. *Keys* and 3. *Hanicks*, about a Tunne of our water Meaſure.

Oyle Meaſure. See Honey.

Paper, 5000, 500, 200, 25, 20, 10.
Parchment, 60. 12. 5.
Skinnes, 100, 50, 12.
Soape, 240, 120, 60.
Steele, is either Fagot-ſteele, or Gad-ſteele: A Fagot of Steele 120.
Gad-ſteele, of which, a Burden is 9. ſcore, 180.
Weight, is eyther Domeſtike, (*viz.* Engliſh) or Forraigne. Engliſh is both Auerdepois, or Troy, called Venice.

Grains.

Graines, 7686, 3840, 1920, 480, 240, 120, 60, 20, 10.
Scruples, 384, 192, 96, 24, 12, 6, 3, 1, ½
Dragms, 128, 64, 32, 8, 4, 2, 1.
Ounces, 16, 8, 4, 1, ½ ¼
Pounds, 1, ½ ¼

By Hauerdepiz, Haberdepois, or Auerdepois is weighed all Grocery Wares and Phificall Drugs.

Troy Weight, 12, 07. *to the* lb.

Graines, 5760, 2880, 1440, 960, 480, 240, 120, 24,
Penny Weight, 224, 120, 60, 40, 20, 10, 5, 1.
Ounces, 12, 6, 3, 2, 1, ½
Pounds, 1, ½ ¼

2. *Forraine Weights.*

1. *French.* 100. *lb.* in *France*, is the same with ours.
The *Kintall* of *Bisky* (for Iron) 150. *lb.* is 114. *lb. English* Weight.

2. *Portugall* Weight is by the *Kintals*, the lesser for Pepper and Ginger. 112. *lb.* of the lesser *Kintall* is 112. *lb. English* Weight. A *Roue*, or ¼ of a *Kintall*, is 28. *lb. English*. The greater *Kintall*, for Cloues and Mace, 128 *lb.* is 127 or 128 *lb. English* Weight. A *Roue*, or ¼ 32 *lb.* is betweene 31 and 32 *lb.* English.

Woll Weight.

Clone, 624, 52, 26, 7, 4, 2.
Last, 4368, 624, 312, 156, 24, 12.
Pounds, 4368, 364, 182, 28, 14, 7.
Sacke, 182, 26, 13.
Stone, 312, 26, 14, 13.
Todde, 156, 28, 13, 4.
Weigh, 182, 26, 24, 13.

Numbers of Denomination, perſpicuouſly explaned.

1 PInte. Pound Troy Weight.

2 Pints in a Quart: Quarts in a Pottle: Pottles in a Gallon: Gallons in a Pecke: Pecks in halfe a Buſhell: Halfe Buſhells in a Buſhell: Two Buſhells in a Strike: Strikes in a Combe: Combs in a Quarter: Firkins in a Kilderkin: Kilderkins in a Barrell: Barrells in a Hogſhed: Hogſhed in a Butte: Buttes in a Tunne: Tierce in a Punchion: Cloues in a Stone: Stones in a Todde: Weigh in a Sacke: *lb.* in one 56 of a great *C.* Engliſh Miles in a French.

3 Teirce in a Butt: Puncheons in a Tunne: Barly Cornes in an Inch: Engliſh Myles in a Flemmiſh, or one League.

4 Pints in a Pottell: Quarts in a Gallon: Gallons in halfe a Buſhell: Pecks in a Buſhell: Halfe Buſhells in a Strike: Buſhells in a Combe: Strike in a Quarter of Graine: Firkins in a Barrell of Ale or Beere: Barrells in a Pipe of Honey, Oyle, Wine: Hogſheads in a Tunne of any liquid thing: Graines in a Finger breadth: Fingers are in a Palme, or Hand breadth: Quarters in an Hower, Yeare, Yeard, Ell, *oz. lb. C.* Great, Subtile, or Neate: Weekes in a Moneth: *Oz.* in a Quarter of a *lb.* Auerdepois: Cloue in a Tod of Woll: One 28 of a great *C.* *lb.*

5 Graines in ¼ of a Scruple of Auerdepoys Weight: In ¾ *oz.* Troy Weight: Feete in a Pace: Dozen in a Role of Parchment. Scores of Furres (as Coney, Kidde, Lambe, Budge, Catts) to the *C.* One twentieth of a *C.* Subtile.

6 Teirce in a Tunne of Honey, Oyle, Wine: Palmes in a Cubit: Feete in a Fadome.

7 Daies in a Weeke: *lb.* in a Cloue of Woll: One 16. of a Great *C.* Rundlets in a Butt.

8 Pints in a Gallon: Quartes in a Peck: Pottels in Halfe a Buſhell: Gallons in a Buſhell, or Firkin of Ale: Pecks in a Strike: Halfe Buſhells in a Combe: Buſhells in a Quarter: Barrells in a Tunne: Furlongs in a Mile: *lb.* in a Cloue of Cheeſe, and in one 14 of a Great *C.*

9 Gallons

9 Gallons in a Firkin of Beere: Feete in a ſquare Yeard of ſuperficies.

10 Quarters in a Laſt of Corne: Dayworks in a Roode: Hydes in a Dicker of Leather: Reames in a Bale of Paper.

12 Inches in a Foote of Long Meaſure: Barrells in a Laſt of Herrings, 12 thouſand in a Barrell: *oz.* in 1 *lb.* Troy Weight, or *Antwerp*: Sacks in a Laſt of Woll: Neyles in an Ell Flemmiſh or Portugall *Canade* for Wollen: A Dozen of Calues-skinnes.

13 Monethes in a Yeare: Todde in a Sacke of Woll.

14 *Lb.* in a Stone of Woll, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Great *C.* Rundlets in a Tunne.

15 Neyles in a Spaniſh *Vare.*

16 Pints in a Peck: Quarts in Halfe a Buſhell: Pottles in a Firkin of Ale, or a Buſhell of Graine: Gallons in a Kilderkin of Ale, or one Strike of Graine: Pecks in a Combe: Halfe Buſhells in a Quarter: Ells in 20 Yeards: *Oz.* in one *lb.* Auerdepois: Neyles in an Engliſh Yeard.

18 Gallons in a Rundlet.

19 Neyles in a Portugall *Vare* for Linnen.

20 Neyles in an Engliſh Ell, and Long Meaſure of *Lyon* and *Lisbon*: Combes in a Laſt of Corne: Yeards in 16 Ells: Dickers in a Laſt of Leather: Quires in a Reame of Paper: Graines in a Scruple Auerdepois: Penny Weight in an *oz.* Troy: *C.* in a Tunne of Iron.

21 Neles in a French *Aulne.*

24 Scruple in an *oz.* Auerdepois: Graines a *d.* weight Troy: Howers in a Day: Weighs in a Laſt of Woll.

25 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Subtile *C.* ſheets in a Quire of Paper.

26 Cloues in a Weigh: Stones in a Sacke of Woll.

28 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Great hundred: *Lb.* in a Todde of Woll.

30 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *C.* of Herring, and Stockfiſh: Gallons in a common Barrell of Beere.

32 Pints in Halfe a Buſhell: Quarts in a Buſhell of Corne, and a Firkin of Ale: Pottles in a Strike of Corne, and a Kilderkin of Ale: Gallons in a Combe of Corne, and a Barrell of Ale: Pecks in a Quarter of Corne: Cloues in a Suffolke Weighe.

36 Quarts in a Firkin: Pottles in a Kilderkin: Gallons in a Barrell of Beere of Statute Measure.

40 Strikes in a Last of Corne: Perches in a Rood: Day-workes in an Acre: Skinnes in a Timber of Furres, Sables, Marterns, Minks, Lenits, Filches, Grayes, &c.

42 Clone in a Weigh of Essex Cheese.

48 $\frac{1}{7}$ of a great *C.* Ells in a Quarter of a Ballet of Canuas.

50 A Kippe of Goates-skinnes: *Lb.* in halfe a Subtle *C.*

52 Cloues in a Sacke of Woll.

56 *Lb.* in a Firkin of Butter, and in halfe a great *C.* Halfe a *C.* of Herings, and Srockfish.

60 *Lb.* in a Firkin of Soape: Gallons in a common Hogshead of Beere: Inches in a Pace: Feet in a score of Yeards: Minuts in an Hower: *gr.* in a Dragme Auerdepois: *d.* weight in 3 *oz.* or a quarter of a *lb.* Troy: Skinns in a Roale of Parchment.

63 Pottles in a Barrell: Gallons in a Hogshead of Honey, Wine, Oyle.

64 Pintes in a Firkin of Ale, and a Bushell of Corne: Quarts in a Kilderkin, and a Strike of Corne: Pottles in a Barrell of Ale, and a Combe of Corne: Gallons in a Quarter of Corne.

66 Yeards in halfe a peece of Doulas and Locram.

70 *Lb.* in 5:8 of a great Hundred.

80 Bushells in a Last of Corne: *Lb.* in 5:7 of a great *C.*

100 *Lb.* in a *C.* of Subtle Weight: Heads of Cattle: A *C.* of Furres, as Coney, Kid, Lambe, Budge, Catte, and Skins of Lambes and Sheepe.

105 Ells in a peece of Doulas and Locram.

112 A great *C.* by which all Grosse Commodities are weighed.

120 A *C.* of Hearing, and Stockfish: Pound in a Fagot of Steele.

126 Quarts in a Barrell: Pottles in a Hogshed.: Gallons in a Burt of Honey, Oyle, Wine.

128 Pintes in a Rundlet of Wine, and Kilderkin of Ale: Quarts in a Barrell of Ale, and a Combe of Corne: Pottles in a Quartern of Corne: Dragmes in one *lb.* Auerdepois.

132 Yeards

132 Yeards in a peece of Doulas or Locram.

144 A Groſſe, or 12 Dozen: Inches in a ſquare Foote of ſuperficies: Pintes in a Kilderkin: Quarts in a Barrell of Beere of Statute Meaſure.

168 Quarts in a Tierce: Pottles in a Puncheon of Honey, Oyle, Wine.

182 *Lb.* in a Weigh of Wolle.

192 Ells in a Ballet of Canuas.

200 Hides in a Laſt of Leather: Quires in a Bale of Paper.

224 *Lb* in a Barrell of Butter. $\frac{A}{10}$ part of the *lbs.* in a Tun of Iron: a Great *C.*

240 *Lb.* in a Barrell of Soape: Yeards in a Ballat of Canuas: Gallons in a common Tunne of Beere.

252 Pints in a Barrell: Quarts in a Hogſhead: Gallons in a Tunne of Honey, Oyle, Wine.

256 Pintes in a Barrell of Ale, and Combe of Corne: *Lb.* in a Weigh of Suffolke Cheeſe.

288 Pintes in a Barrell of Beere, Statute Meaſure

336 Pintes in a Tierce: *Lb.* in a Weigh of Eſſex Cheeſe.

364 *Lb.* in a Sacke of Woll.

500 Sheets in a Reame of Paper.

504 Pintes in a Hogſhead of Hony, Oyle, Wine.

512 Pintes in a Quarter of Corne.

624 Cloue in a Laſt of Woll.

1008 Pintes in a Pipe, full gaged.

1200 Herring in a Barrell, or one thouſand.

1296 Inches in a ſquare Yeard of ſuperficies.

1600 Ells in a Role of Ozenbrigs.

1728 Inches in a Foote of ſolid Meaſure.

2016 Pintes in a Tunne of Honey, Oyle, Wine.

2184 *Lb.* in a Fodder of Leade.

2240 *Lb.* in a Tunne of Iron.

4368 *Lb.* in a Laſt of Woll.

5000 Sheets in a Laſt of Paper.

5120 Pintes in a Laſt of Corne.

Of the Second Collumne, whose Title is Great Hundred.

Therein the Parts, (betweene 1:56, and 3:4) as also the Hundreds, from 1 to 5, are specified. A Great Hundred is 112 *lb.* 3:4. 8:4. &c.

Of the Third Collumne, The Title whereof, is Subtile C.

As in the former, so in this; the Parts of a *C.* from 1:20 to $\frac{1}{2}$ are set downe, and the Hundreds, from 1 to 10. An *C.* is 100 *lb.*

The Vse of both Collumns, in the Propositions following.

1 The price of any specified Parts of a Great or Subtile *C.* giuen in *li. s.* and *d.* the worth of different parts of the same Hundreds, are thus found in *li. s. d.* &c. *Quest.* If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Great *C.* cost 4 *s.* What may $\frac{1}{8}$ cost? *Resp.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.* 1:14 of a Great *C.* being found, proceed in the same, till you finde 4 *s.* 8 *d.* descend perpendicularly from thence, vntill you make a right angle with the Line of 1:8. there shall you finde 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

2 By the price of a Great *C.* or Subtile, one or more, the parts specified may be knowne. *Example.* A Great *C.* cost 3 *li.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* what are 2:7 parts worth? *Resp.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* A Subtile *C.* was sold for 4 *li.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* what cost 1:8? *Resp.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.*

3 From the price of 1 *C.* Great, or Subtile, descending, you shall finde the price of 2, 3, 4, 5. if they be Great *C.* or more: As 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, if they be Subtile Hundreds.

Of the fourth Collumne, Entituled Generall Denominations.

Seeke the Number of Denomination, of what nature soeuer; and the price between the Ruled Lines, the toppe of the Table giues the price of one of the same nature and denomination. The price of more, is found right against the Line of Denomination: As 38 Ells, at 1 *li.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* one Ell will be worth 11 *d.* and 29 Ells, 1 *li.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*

The Base or Foote of the Table consisteth of 4 lesser Squares.

1 The first, is for Reduction Direct, and Indirect. 1 Direct and Mediate, as when pounds are by *s.* brought into pences

pence; by pence, into *ob*; and by Halfe-pence, into *q*;

Example. 7 *li.* 7 doubled, 14; a Cipher added, 140 *s.* 9 *li.* 18; 180 *s.* 17 *li.*, 34, 340 *s.* See the Rule in the first Square.

2 Direct and Immediate, when Pounds at one Multiplication are brought into *s*, *d*, *ob*, *q*; by 20, 240, 480, 960, &c. *Example.* In 9 *li.* are 9 times 20 *s.* In 18 *li.* 18 times 240 *d.* In 43 *li.* are 43 times 480 *ob.* In 54 *li.* are 54 times 960 *q*;

2 Reduction Indirect and Mediate, when Farthings by pence, pence by Shillings are reduced into Pounds, at two or more Dividings.

Indirect and Immediate Reduction is so called, because Farthings by 960, *ob.* by 480, *d.* by 240, *s.* by 20, are divided and reduced into Pounds. Dividing by 960, 480, 240, cut off a Figure from your Dividend (for the Cipher in the end of your Deuisor) and 1:96 of Farthings, one 48 of *ob.* 1:24 of *d.* 1:2 of Shillings will be Pounds.

Forraigne Coines, Danske, Dutch, French, Portugall, Spanish *reduced to ours, in the Table following.*

Reduction of Money.

Danske Money.

	Grash.	*English* Money.			
A Gilder,	80.	4*s.*			
	40.	2*s.*			
An old Doller,	35.	1*s.* 9*d.* parts.			
A new Doller,	26.	1*s.* 3*d.*	½		
	24.	1*s.* 2*d.*	½		
	½ 20.	1*s.*			
	10.	6			
	5	3			

Dutch, or Flemish Money.

Value Eng.	17*s.* 2:4 & 5/7	1*li.* 10*d.* 1:7	*q*;	*ob.* *q*	*q*; ½.
Pence,	1920	96	8	4	
Groates,	240	12	1		
Shillings,	20	1			
Pounds,	1				

Value

Value Eng.	22s.10d. q. 1:7.	17s.1d. 2:4.& $\frac{6}{7}$	2s.10d. q; $\frac{1}{7}$	3d. qt	1d.ob. q	ob.q; s.
Pence,	2816	1920	320	32	16	8
Groats,	352	240	40	4	2	1
Stiuers { single,	16	120	20	2	1	
Stiuers { double	&	60	10			
Gilders,	8	6	1			
Pounds,		1				
Nobles,	1					

English Pounds, Shillings or Pence, multiplied by 6. and diuided by 7. are *Lb. s.* or *d.* Flemmish: Or English Money, and one 6. of the same Money added together, is *lb. s.* or *d.* Flemmish: For 7 *lb.* Flemmish, makes 6 *lb.* English.

Flemmish *lb. s.* or *d.* multiplied by 7. and diuided by 6: are *lb. s.* or *d.* English.

English Money.

Mites,	15360	768	64	32	16	8	4	2
Dodkins,	7680	384	32	16	8	4	2	1
Cees,	3840	192	16	8	4	2	1	
Cues,	1920	96	8	4	2	1		
Farthings,	960	48	4	2	1			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pence,	480	24	2	1				
Pence,	240	12	1					
Shillings,	20	1						
Li. Sterling,	1							

French Money.

Value in Eng.	6s.	2s.	18d.	17d. ob.	1d. q; $\frac{1}{2}$	q.& $\frac{1}{2}$
Deniers,	720	240			12	2
Liards,	360	120			6	1
Soulx,	60	20	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Testons,			1. New.	1. Old,		
Liures,	3	1	New.			
Crowns,	1					

French

French Money valued in England.

In Eng.	Soulx. Parts. s.	d.	ob	q;	q	115.	In Eng.	Deniers. d	ob.	q,	1/24	Fifes.
1	1	0	0	1	3		1	0	0	0	0	4
2	2	0	1	1	1		2	0	0	0	1	3
3	3	1	0	0	4		3	0	0	1	0	2
4	4	1	1	0	2		4	0	0	1	1	1
5	6	0	0	0	0		5	0	1	0	0	0
9	7	0	0	1	3		6	0	1	0	0	4
7	8	0	1	1	1		7	0	1	0	1	3
8	9	1	0	0	4		8	0	1	1	0	2
9	10	1	1	0	2		9	0	1	1	1	1
10	1 0	0	0	0	0		10	1	0	0	0	0
11	1 1	0	0	1	3		11	1	0	0	0	4
12	1 2	0	1	1	1		12	1	0	0	1	3
13	1 3	1	0	0	4		13	1	0	1	0	2
14	1 4	1	1	0	2		14	1	0	1	1	1
15	1 6	0	0	0	0		15	1	1	0	0	0
16	1 7	0	0	1	3		16	1	1	0	0	4
17	1 8	0	1	1	1		17	1	1	0	1	3
18	1 9	1	0	0	4		18	1	1	1	0	2
19	1 10	1	1	0	2		19	1	1	1	1	1
20	2 Or a Liure French.						20	2				

1/10 { Of *Franks* or *Liures* are 1 *li.* / Of *Soulx* are 1 *s.* / Of *Deniers* are 1 *d.* } Engliſh.

The 1/10 of any French Money (or any other thing) is taken by cutting off a Figure.

Franks multiplied by 20 (or doubled, and a Cipher added vnto them) are *Soulx*.

Soulx multiplied by 12, (or doubled, and a place remoued) are *Deniers*.

Hereby, (as alſo in the former Table) the value of any *Soulx*, or *Deniers* is knowne: For the remayns of *Soulx*, a Figure being cut off, is Engliſh *s.* and ſo the 1/10 of the *Deniers* is Engliſh *d.*

Soulx and *Deniers*, againſt their Numbers, haue their

 true

true value in English, *s. d. ob. q. q.* and one fifth of a *Cue*, in the former Table.

Portugall Money.

Value in English.	12*s.* 6*d.*	5*s.*	1*s.* 3*d.*	6*d.*	3*d.*
Res,	1000	400	100	40	20
½ Rialls,		20	5	2	1
Rialls,		10	2½	1	
Teſtons,			1		
Duckets,	2⅓	1			
Milte of Gold,	1				

Spaniſh Money.

Value Eng.	5*s.* 6*d.*	4*s.*	2*s.*	1*s.*	6*d.*	3*d.*
Carnados,	2244	1632	816	408	204	102
Marueides,	374	272	136	68	34	17
Rials,	11	8	4	2	1	
Duckets,	1	Peeces of	of	of	Simples.	
Rials of Plate,						

A *Portugall* or *Spaniſh* Riall, is 6*d.* 2 Rialls 1*s.* 40 Rialls 1*li.* Engliſh. $\frac{1}{40}$ of Rialls (or $\frac{1}{4}$, the laſt Figure being cut off) is Engliſh Pounds: 20 Double Rialls, 10 Quadruples, or Peeces of 4 makes 1*li.* Engliſh: As in the Table of *Spaniſh* Money is to be ſeene.

Of the Baſe, and therein of the Second Square.

Ells Flemmiſh Reduced to Ells Engliſh.

1 Forraigne Meaſures are reduced to our Meaſures, as a Flemmiſh Ell of 12 Neyles to an Engliſh Ell of 20, by their fearmes abbreuiated for Multiplicators and Deuiſors; as 6 and 10 the one halfe of 12 and 20; as one tenth of Ells Flemmiſh, multiplied by 6 are Ells Engliſh. Euery Vnite of the Figure cut off, is one tenth, one halfe whereof, giues Vnites (or numerating parts) of fifths: As 258 Ells Flemmiſh, makes 154 and 4/5 of Engliſh Ells.

Ells Flemmiſh multiplied by 3, and diuided by 5, are Ells Engliſh.

Ells

Ells Flemmish, multiplied by 3. and diuided by 4. are English Yeards.

oZ. Troy, to Auerdupois.

Reduction of Pounds or oZ. of Troy, by 3 (the Multiplicator) and 4 (the Diuisor) are brought to Pounds, or ounces of Auerdupois Weight.

C Great, to Pound Weight.

Euery Great *C.* is so many times Subtile or precise Hundred, and so many times 12: As 7 Great Hundred is 700, and 7 times 12, *viz.* 784. 7 times 12, is 7 times 10, 70: and 7 times 2, 14. the totall 84: 84 added to 700, makes 784 *lb.* Subtile.

The C. reduced to Aliquot Parts assigned.

Diuide by the Denominator, Multiply by the Numerator: So $\frac{2}{7}$ of a Great *C.* will giue 32 *lb.* in the Quotient: the reason is 1:7 is 16, therefore 2:7 must be 32 Pound: *Sic in Cæteris.*

The Great C. to Subtile.

Cut off two Figures from any Number of *lb.* Weights, the remaines toward the left hand are Hundreds Subtile; and those on the right hand Numerators to 100: as 448 *lb.* are 4 *C* Subtile, $\frac{48}{100}$ or 48 *lb.*

Auerdupois Weight to Troy, and contrarywise

One *lb.* of Auerdupois weight, is 1 *lb.* 2 *oz.* 10 Penney weight 1 *li.* 1 *s.* 2 *d* of Sterling Weight. One *lb.* Sterling, or Troy weight, is 13 *oZ.* 4 *d. W.* 19 *gr.* and 25:29 parts of a *gr.* of Auerdupois weight.

Subtile Weight, to Neate.

This is don by giuing allowance for Tare and Cloath (as they terme it) for the Bagge Barrell, Chest, Fraile, Vessell or Caske: Allowance is sometimes 4 *lb.* 5 *lb.* 6 *lb.* 7 *lb.* 8 *lb.* 10 *lb.* more or lesse vpon the *C.* according to the Commodities and contract of the Parties.

Allowance, 4 lb. vpon one C.

Rule. Hundreds and the parts thereof, reduced to Pound Weights, one 26 of the pounds giues 1 *lb.* allowance for Tare. One *C.* 104 *lb.* giueth 4 *lb* 3 4 of a *C* 78 *lb* giues 3 *lb.* 1:2, 52 *lb* giues 2 *lb*, and $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 *lb.* giues 1 *lb.* As 1593

yeelds

yeelds for allowance 75 *lb.* and 3:26. Three, the Remayns, Multiplied by 16, 20, and 24, and diuided by 26 (the common Diuisor) produceth, first *oz.* secondly, *d. w.* and last of all, *graines* and parts, *viz.* 1 *oz.* 16 *d. w.* and 22 *gr.* and 4:26 parts of a *graine.*

Allowance for Tare.

104 *lb. giuing* 4 *lb. Weight.*

Lb. W. Tare *lb.*	Remains. 1	2	3	Value of Remains. *oz.*	*d w.*	*gr.*	parts.
26 1	16	20	24	0	12	7	10
52 2	32	40	48	1	4	14	20
78 3	48	60	72	1	16	22	4
104 4	64	80	96	2	9	5	14
130 5	80	100	120	3	1	12	24
156 6	96	120	144	3	13	20	8
182 7	112	140	168	4	6	3	18
208 8	128	160	192	4	18	11	3
234 9	144	180	216	5	10	18	12
260 10	160	200	240	6	3	1	22
286 11	176	220	264	6	15	9	6
312 12	192	240	288	7	7	16	16
338 13	208	260	312	8	0	0	0
364 14	224	280	336	8	12	7	10
390 15	240	300	360	9	4	14	20
416 16	256	320	384	9	16	22	4
442 17	272	340	408	10	9	5	14
468 18	288	360	432	11	1	12	24
494 19	304	380	465	11	13	20	8
520 20	320	400	480	12	6	3	18
546 21	336	420	504	12	18	11	2
572 22	352	440	528	13	10	18	12
598 23	368	460	552	14	3	1	22
624 24	384	480	576	14	15	9	6
650 25	400	500	600	15	7	16	16
676 26	416	520	624	16	0	0	0

The former table saueth most of this labour. For example 1597 *lb.* what allowance must it haue, after 4 *lb.* vpon 104 *lb.* ?

First, set downe 1597, seeking vnder the first Columne what you can take out of 15, the two first figures; which is 0, the

0, the least number being 26: wherefore pricke the third figure 9, and the next figure 7; and if there were more, pricke euery figure after the first: then seeke what number you may finde in the first Columne, vnder 26, to be taken out of 159, and that is 156, against which is 6 *lb.* of tare to be placed in the Quotient, 156 being subtracted from 159, 3 remaineth, making the 7, 37.

Then secondly, seeke what you may take out of 37, and that is 26, yeelding 1 *lb.* for tare: the Quotient yeeldeth 61 *lb.* for tare, and the Remaynes 11. Seeke the 11 remayning in the second Columne, from thence proceede to the first Columne of Remaynes, you haue 176: subtract as before by the Columne vnder 26, you shall finde 6 *oz.* in the Quotient, and 20 remayning.

Seeke for 20 vnder Tare, proceede to the second Columne of Remains, you haue 400, diuide by 26, or subtract by the Columne of 26; you shall finde 15 penny weight, and 10 remayning, which looke vnder the third Columne of Remayns, you shall finde 240, subtract by the second Columne vnder 26, the Quotient giues 9 graines, and 6: 26 of a graine.

This is found by the Remayns of the first worke, more easily thus.

Seeke the Remaynes of the first worke in the second Columne, vnder tare: Proceede in the same line, vnder the value of Remains, you haue the answere in *oz.* penny weight, graines, and parts: as 11 the formes Remains, is in value 6 *oz.* 15 *d.* weight 9 graines and 6: 26. of a graine.

Of the Base or foote of the Table, and therein of the fourth square.

This teacheth this Rule of Practise.

THe Denomination by the side, and the price at the head of the Table, giueth the price of any totall De-

nomination, proportionable to the price of one of the same Denomination. *Example.*

Queſt. What commeth 35 Ells vnto at 9*d.* *ob.* an ell? Looke for 9*d.* at the head of the table, and 35 by the ſide, where theſe meete at right angles, or ſquare-wiſe; there ſhall you finde 35,9*d.* to be 1*li.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Then ſeeke 35 *ob.* that which the table giueth you, is 5*d.* *ob.* to be added to 1*l.* 6*s.*3*d.* making the whole 1*li*,7*s*,8*d*,*ob*,

105 ells of Doulas, at 1*s.* 5*d* *ob.*q; an ell, what commeth the peece vnto?

Deſcend from 1*s.* at the head, vntill you come to the 105 line, there ſhall you finde 105*s.* to be 5*li.*5*s.* After the ſame manner ſeeke for 105, 5*d.* 105, *ob.* 105, q; adde all together, you ſhall finde the totall price 7*li.*15*s.*3*d.*q;.

Queſt. What are 150 yeards woorth, at 8*s.* 9*d.* q; the yeard? ſeeke 100, 8*s*, 100, 9*d.* 100. q;: then 50, 8*s*, 50. 9*d*: 50 q; the totall will be 65*li.*15*s.*7*d.ob.*

Speciall rules for the rule of Practiſe.

1. For the Ell. The proportion of price betweene the Ell and parts ſtands thus; one q; the neile, is 1*d.* the one fift of an ell: one groat, and 1 *d*: the ell.

2. For the yeard: proportion of price betweene the yeard, quarters, and neyles. One q;, the neyle, is 1*d*, the quarter: 1*s*, and 1 groat the yeard.

Doulas and Locrams, ells 105.

One farthing the ell, yeeldeth vpon the whole peece, one 2*d*, one 2*d*, and one farthing. One *ob*: the ell, gineth vpon the whole, one 4*s*: one groat, and one halfe penny: 1*d*: the ell, gineth vpon the peece one 8*s*, one teſter, and one halfe teſter.

Doulas and Locrams 132 yeards

A farthing the yeard, is one 2*s*, one teſter, and one halfe teſter the peece, an *ob*: the yeard gineth vpon the peece, one crowne, and one teſter, 1*d.* the yeard, is one angell, and 1*s.* the peece.

A Ballet of Canuas 192 ells.

One farthing the ell, is 4*s*. the peece.
One *ob*. the ell, is 8*s*. the peece.
One penny the ell, is one angell, and one French crowne the peece.

A Ballet of Canuas 240 yeards

Euery farthing the yeard, is a crowne in the Peece.
Euery *ob*. the yeard, is an angell the peece.
Euery penny the yeard, yeeldeth one pound the peece.

A grosse or 12 Dozen.

One farthing (yeeldeth in the grosse) one 3*s*.
One halfe penny. One French crowne.
One penny. One halfe pound, and one tenth of a pound, or 2*s*.

A subtle Hundred, 100 lb.

One farthing the *lb*, is one 2*s*, and one penny the *C*.
One *ob*. the *lb*, is one 4*s*, and one 2*d*. the *C*.
One *d*. the *lb*, is one 8*s*. and one groat the *C*.

A great C, 112 lb.

One *q*; the *lb*, is one 2*s*. and one groat the *C*.
One *ob*. the *lb*. is twice 2*s*, and two groats the *C*.
One *d*. the *lb*. is one 9*s*. and one groat the *C*.

By this table may be framed, for any other denominations the like speciall rules. Heerein (I hope) the ingenious for their particular imployments, haue sufficient encouragement to shew themselues industrious.

Rules for the maintenance of an Armie.

1 For one day at 8*d*. a man a day, looke the number of men among seuerall Denominations, suppose it 350 men: proceede in 300, and 50, these two compound denominations, vntill you are right vnder 8*d*. 300. 8*d* giue 10*l*. and 50, 8*d*, 1 *l*. 13 *s*. 4*d*. The totall 11 *l*. 13 *s*. 4 *d*.

By one mans pay, to finde many mens pay for weekes or moneths, &c.

2 For weekes, at 6, 7, 8, or 9 dayes to the weeke. *Quest.*

At 8 *d.* a man a day for 3 weekes, allowing 6 dayes to the weeke, what will the pay of 350 men be? Multiply the pay of 350 men (21 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) By the number of dayes in 3 weekes, giuen by this little table, and they are 18, which make the pay formerly found to bee 18 times 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *viz.* 210 *l.*

3 For moneths, at 24, 28, 32, or 36 dayes to the moneth, as in this Table.

Multiply by the dayes in the number of moneths, the pay of any number of men for, one day, in pounds, and with the number of dayes in the Moneths. Enter the Table (by the side, vnder seuerall denominations) for the shillings and pence: what the Table giues, set downe: the totall is the answer to any question proposed.

Example. 350 men at 8 *d.* a man a day for 5. moneths, counting 6. dayes to the weeke, are to receiue pay from their Captain, how much may it amount vnto. The pay for 350 men at 8 *d.* a day, for one day came to 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Seeke the number of dayes in 5 moneths (at 6 dayes to the weeke) you shall finde them to be 120. multiply the 11 *l.* by 120, then seeke the Table for 100, and 20 times 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* the totall will be 1400 *l.*

A Table of Weekes, and Moneths of Dayes.

Weeks.	DAYES.			
1	6	7	8	9
2	12	14	16	18
3	18	21	24	27
Mon.	Mon.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
1	24	28	32	36
2	48	56	64	72
3	72	84	96	108
4	96	112	128	144
5	120	140	160	180
6	140	168	192	216
7	168	196	224	252
8	192	224	256	288
9	216	252	288	324
10	240	280	320	360
11	264	308	352	396
12	288	336	384	432
13	312	364	416	468

Queſt. A Souldier is to haue pay for 4 moneths 3 weeks, 8 *d.* a day, for 7 dayes in the weeke, and receiueth onely 6 dayes pay weekely: how much is the Souldier abridged of

his

his pay? Reſolue the moneths into weekes, you ſhall finde in 4 moneths and 3 weekes 19 weekes: then ſay if 1 weeke looſe 8 *d.* a day, what ſhall 19 weekes: the anſwer will bee 19 times 8 *d. viz.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*

Queſt. What is gotten vpon a Company of 250 men in 4 moneths 3 weekes?

An. 200 and 50 times 12 *s.* 8 *d.* which ſeeke in the Table, you ſhall finde 158 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To finde the Value of any money in the 8 Tables of forraine Coynes.

Seeke the name of the Coynes by the left ſide of the Table, right againſt them towards the right hand, you ſhall finde their Numbers of Denomination, and at the head of the Tables right ouer theſe numbers of Denomination, is their value in Engliſh money.

Danske money.

An old Doller being 35 Graſh, is in Engliſh mony 1 *s.* 9 *d.*

Dutch money.

1 Noble is 8 Gilders, and 16 ſingle ſtiuers, 352 groats, 2816 pence: and in Engliſh mony 22 *s.* 10 *d. q.* and 1:7.

French money.

A French Crowne is 3 Liures, 60 Soulx, 360 Liards, 720 Deniers, or 6 *s.* of Engliſh money.

The Soulx and Deniers by the ſide, giue right againſt them, their value in Engliſh *s. d. ob, q; q.* and fiſts of Cues. As 12 Soulx, are 1 *s.* 2 *d. q; q.* and 1:5.

17 Deniers are in Engliſh money 1 *d. ob. q.* and 3:5. ſo in other Coynes.

FINIS.

Errata.

In the vſe of both Columnes, line third; for 1: 4. *reade* 1:14, line 4. for 4 *s. reade* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Allowance 4 *lb.* vpon *C.* line the third, 3 4. *for* 3: 4.

At 8 *d.* a man a day for 3 weekes, allowing 6 dayes to the weeke, what will the pay of 350 men be? Multiply the pay of 350 men (21 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*) By the number of dayes in 3 weekes, giuen by this little table, and they are 18, which make the pay formerly found to bee 18 times 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *viz.* 210 *l.*

3 For moneths, at 24, 28, 32, or 36 dayes to the moneth, as in this Table.

Multiply by the dayes in the number of moneths, the pay of any number of men for, one day, in pounds, and with the number of dayes in the Moneths. Enter the Table (by the side, vnder seuerall denominations) for the shillings and pence: what the Table giues, set downe: the totall is the answer to any question proposed.

Example. 350 men at 8 *d.* a man a day for 5. moneths, counting 6. dayes to the weeke, are to receiue pay from their Captain, how much may it amount vnto. The pay for 350 men at 8 *d.* a day, for one day came to 11 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Seeke the number of dayes in 5 moneths (at 6 dayes to the weeke) you shall finde them to be 120. multiply the 11 *l.* by 120, then seeke the Table for 100, and 20 times 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* the totall will be 1400 *l.*

A Table of Weekes, and Moneths of Dayes.

Weeks.	DAYES.			
	6	7	8	9
1	6	7	8	9
2	12	14	16	18
3	18	21	24	27
Mon.	Mon.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
1	24	28	32	36
2	48	56	64	72
3	72	84	96	108
4	96	112	128	144
5	120	140	160	180
6	140	168	192	216
7	168	196	224	252
8	192	224	256	288
9	216	252	288	324
10	240	280	320	360
11	264	308	352	396
12	288	336	384	432
13	312	364	416	468

Queſt. A Souldier is to haue pay for 4 moneths 3 weeks, 8 *d.* a day, for 7 dayes in the weeke, and receiueth onely 6 dayes pay weekely: how much is the Souldier abridged of his

his pay? Resolue the moneths into weekes, you shall finde in 4 moneths and 3 weekes 19 weekes: then say if 1 weeke loose 8 *d.* a day, what shall 19 weekes: the answer will bee 19 times 8 *d. viz.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*

Quest. What is gotten vpon a Company of 250 men in 4 moneths 3 weekes?

An. 200 and 50 times 12 *s.* 8 *d.* which seeke in the Table, you shall finde 158 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To finde the Value of any money in the 8 *Tables of forraine Coynes.*

Seeke the name of the Coynes by the left side of the Table, right against them towards the right hand, you shall finde their Numbers of Denomination, and at the head of the Tables right ouer these numbers of Denomination, is their value in English money.

Danske money.

An old Doller being 35 Grash, is in English mony 1 *s.* 9 *d.*

Dutch money.

1 Noble is 8 Gilders, and 16 single stiuers, 352 groats, 2816 pence: and in English mony 22 *s.* 10 *d. q.* and 1:7.

French money.

A French Crowne is 3 Liures, 60 Soulx, 360 Liards, 720 Deniers, or 6 *s.* of English money.

The Soulx and Deniers by the side, giue right against them, their value in English *s. d. ob, q*; *q.* and fists of Cues. As 12 Soulx, are 1 *s.* 2 *d. q*; *q.* and 1:5.

17 Deniers are in English money 1 *d. ob. q.* and 3:5. so in other Coynes.

FINIS.

Errata.

In the vse of both Columnes, line third; for 1: 4. *reade* 1:14, line 4. for 4 *s. reade* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Allowance 4 *lb.* vpon *C.* line the third, 3 4. *for* 3: 4.